



The Origination of Football and its Perspectives

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Annotation: By the 19th century, especially by the middle of this century, a new stage in the history of football began after the sports method was recognized as the most appropriate method of physical education, and sports games became an effective means of physical development. The article highlights the history of the emergence and development of football, as well as the issues of popularization and uniqueness of football games. Also It can be assumed that in the times of Western Europe, such games were developed both independently and by learning some elements from each other in the middle of this century.

Key words: UEFA, AFC, FIFA, CFO, CONMEBOL, CONCACAF, border, field.

I. INTRODUCTION

There are various information, data, assumptions about the origin of football, but they all have different dates and periods. History still does not know exactly the place and date of origin of football. This indicates that the roots of football go back to ancient times. However, as a result of many researches and according to historians, ball games similar to football were played several hundreds of years ago in ancient Eastern countries (Egypt, China) and ancient countries (Greece, Rome).

Therefore, many admit that the origin of football goes back to these countries. However, the game that was first called "football" appeared in England.

The ancient Greeks appreciated the ball game so much that they even included it in the gymnasiums and special schools' physical exercise program.

A football-like game was played in ancient Egypt as early as 2,000 BC, and a foot-and-knee game called "Episkyros" was popular among the Spartan warriors of ancient Athens, played with a round piece of cloth.

But this game was very rough and rude. In the Roman Empire, a ball game somewhat similar to football is mentioned in 180 AD. Pallux's Greek dictionary states that the players were two teams. Each team tries to pass the ball behind the opponent's playing field. In terms of movement, this game is more like a modern game of rugby. But he was forbidden to play the game by hand.

II. MAIN PART

Football is most likely derived from the ancient Roman game of Harpostum, which is thought to have been brought to Britain, Gaul and other Western European countries by the Roman legions in the first century.

The British claim that the game of football was known in the British Isles as early as the 9th century.

Football took its initial path in 12th century - medieval England. In the cities of England, in the narrow streets within the city, in the market-places, various games were played from morning till

sunset. The number of players is about 100, and sometimes more than 100.

The games at that time were played rough, without any rules. In addition to playing with both hands and feet, players with or without the ball were tackled and knocked down. The game became so heated that even markets and streets were destroyed.

In 1313, the English king Edward II forbids playing football in the city. This order of the King is preserved in the archives of the English Football Association. “Because the big ball chases are causing a big riot in the cities and have a bad effect,” the decree says, “I forbid this game to be played in the cities now, emphasizing that those who disobey will be imprisoned”. The reason for such bans was not the disorder during the game, but the distraction of the cities from archery and even handicrafts.

Therefore, in 1349, the English king Edward III issued an order prohibiting playing football in London.

The French emperor Charles V surpassed him in 1369, the people banned folk games. Football was first mentioned in Italy in 1400. While football in England and France is a popular pastime, in Italy it is more a game of vanity circles.

Playing footy first spread in English colleges and universities. From the second half of the 19th century, there are clearly two directions in the football game. One of them was supported by London and Cambridge colleges.

They formed a football association in 1863 and decided to play the round ball only on the feet. The university in the city of Rugby advocated the second direction, where it was decided to play the ball with both hands and feet.

The first attempt to introduce uniform rules of the game belongs to Cambridge Football Club.

From the mid-19th century “squabble football” there was a transition to a more compact, collective, organized football, and in 1848 informal football rules were developed in Cambridge and games were organized. In 1848, it was decided to publish these rules.

Unfortunately, it's going out of print. However, these rules are known as the “Cambridge Rules” in many English colleges. Nine years later, in 1857, the first football team in the world was founded in Sheffield.

III. METHODS AND RESULTS

The first rules that have come down to us were the first official rules of this game consisting of 13 articles approved on October 26, 1863, when the English Football Association was founded in London.

Later, these rules became the basis of the football game for all other national associations.

These rules were published on December 8, 1863. Here is the text of those rules as published in the book “Football: History of Organization, Technique, Training, and Tactics” (Moscow, 1927):

- The length of the field does not exceed 200 yards (183m) and the width does not exceed 100 yards (91.5m). Flags are placed in the corners of the field. The uncrossed goal is set 8 yards (7.32 m) apart and consists of two posts.
- Who plays which side is decided by drawing lots. The team that lost the toss starts the game by kicking the ball placed in the center of the field. Players on the second team cannot get closer than 10 yards (9.1m) to the ball before it is kicked.
- After the goal kick, the teams switch sides.

A goal is scored if the ball passes between two goalposts without being thrown, kicked, or carried.

If the ball goes out of the sideline, then the player who was able to touch it first throws the ball

into the field from the place where the ball crosses the line, at right angles to the line. The ball is in play as soon as it hits the ground.

When a player takes a shot, all players of his team who are closer to the opponent's goal than the kicker are considered to be offside and cannot touch the ball or interfere with opponents.

If the ball goes out of the goal line and is first touched by a player of the defending team on the other side of the line, that team has the right to kick the ball from the point of the goal line opposite the place where the player touched the ball: in the attacking team, a free kick is taken from the point opposite the place where the player touched the ball. takes the right to kick.

During a free kick, the defending team stands outside the goal line until the ball is kicked.

If a player catches the ball directly from another player's shot with his hand, he can mark the place where this happened and take a free kick from that place.

Players cannot run with the ball in their hands.

It is forbidden to hit and hit the players, and also it is forbidden to stop or push the player by hand.

Passing the ball by hand is prohibited.

It is forbidden to touch the ball inside the field.

It is forbidden to play in shoes made of iron and gutta-percha.

As you can see, the rules of 1863 are quite different from the rules of today. This shows that the rules of football have changed over the years to date.

In 1866, the "offside" rule was relaxed. Now, if there are three opposing players between him and the opponent's touchline, that player is no longer "offside".

In 1866, a rope tension was placed between the pillars to limit the height. In 1870, for the first time, 11 players appeared on the field.

In 1871, for the first time, the goalkeeper was allowed to play with his right hand.

Since 1871, meetings have been held for 1.5 hours.

The history of international football matches began in 1872. The national teams of England and Scotland competed in it.

The match ended with a draw 0:0.

In 1872, many teams gathered and decided that the ball is round and its spherical circumference should be approximately 68.6-70 cm. In this year, the weight and size of the ball was officially confirmed.

In 1873, a corner kick was introduced when the ball touches a defensive player and goes out of bounds.

In 1873, it was decided to introduce the out ball into hand play.

In 1875, the roped gatepost was replaced by a 2.44m high beam.

In 1875, instead of the rule of changing sides after a goal, the rule of substitution after the return of the players from the break was introduced.

In 1880, for the first time, a referee began to participate in a football match. Until then, the captains of the football teams were monitoring the observance of the rules of the game.

Since 1883, the meeting has been divided into two parts, dividing that 1.5 hours into two halves (of 45 minutes each).

In 1884, the first official international tournament was held in the British Isles.

In 1891, for the first time, a judge (referee) appeared on the field with two assistants.

In 1891, an 11-meter penalty was established for the first time.

In 1902, the goalkeeper was allowed to play with two hands.

In 1902, for the first time, complete and correct area dimensions were drawn.

In 1933, for the first time, players from 1-11 appeared in numbers.

Since 1900, football has become an Olympic sport, but officially it was included in the program of the Olympic Games in 1908.

In 1904, the International Football Association (FIFA) was founded on the initiative of representatives of Belgium, Holland, Denmark, France, Sweden, and Switzerland. More than 200 countries are members of this organization.

IV. CONCLUSION

The organizational basis of FIFA consists of organizations from 6 continents.

Balls: UEFA - European Union Football Association, CONCACAF – Football Confederation of North and Central America and the Caribbean, CONMEVOL – South American Football Confederation, CAF - African Football Confederation, AFC – Asian Football Confederation, KFO – Oceania Football Confederation is

The supreme body of FIFA is the congress.

Along with the executive committee, FIFA's current activities are managed by several other special committees. They are: emergency, financial, World Cup, Olympic tournaments, junior championships, refereeing, technical, disciplinary, medical, etc. are committees.

The main task of FIFA is to control the development of football in the regions and to provide material and methodological support, to take necessary measures to prevent violations of regulations and decisions, the rules of the game, and to prevent discrimination based on racial, political and religious reasons.

In 1930, the first World Championship was held in Uruguay.

In 1954, the Asian Football Confederation (AFC) was formed, and currently 44 countries are united.

The European Football Union (UEFA) was established in 1954.

In 1994, the Football Federation of Uzbekistan was established on May 21, 1994 and closely cooperates with the International Association of Football Federations (FIFA), which currently unites more than 200 national federations.

In terms of territorial location, the Football Federation of Uzbekistan is part of the Asian Football Confederation (AFC).

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